A NEW SPIRIT IN THE SOUTH.

WOT WHAT SHERMAN AND HOAR DESIRE. The Marvellous Changes that have Taken Flace Within a Dozen Years-Narthern and Southern Capital Combined to Develop its Immense Resources-Business Establishing Satisfactory Political Educious Between Whitee and Blacks.

"I have been somewhat amused to see the recent speeches of Senators Hoar and Sherman," said a business man who has a great deal of money invested in the South, and who expects to make larger investments there. This man is a Republican, and has recently returned from a trip through several of the Southern "I think," be added, "that it Mr. Hoar were to ask some of his friends among the Boston business men what they thought of his speech, they would tell him that it was all bosh, I see, too, that some of the merchants of Cin-cinnati have intimated to John Sherman that he doesn't know what he is talking about when he abuses the South. It is easy enough to whack away at the South, but if the men who are doing it knew as much about what is going on there as a good many business men do right here in New York, and in Boston, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, I think we should hear no more of this kind of talk. Business men understand the marvellous changes that have taken place there within say a dozen years, and the new spirit of sommercial energy, business thrift, and rapid levelopment of the immense resources of the

It finds a seaport on the Atlantic for a road that practically, under one management, extends from Hampton Roads to the Golden Gate on the Pacific. All this has been going on so quietly that in the North but little heed has been taken of it.

But Norfolk is reaching out in another way.

been taken of it.

But Norfolk is reaching out in another way. It purposes before many years have passed to be an important depot on a great inland canal, which will make it possible for coasters of considerable burden to go from Charleston to New York, Philadeiphia, or Baitimore without being exposed to more sea than is met in passing from Hampton Roads to Chesapeake Bay. Already a canal has been cu; from the Elizabeth River, some miles below Norfolk, on which canal boats and the smaller coasters can pass into the waters of the great sounds of North Carolina. Surveys have been made for three other short canals across some of the peninsulas that jut into Albemarie and Pamilico Sounds, and when these canals are completed there will be a smooth salt water way from Wilmington, N. C. to Baltimore, and for canal boats from Wilmington by way of Chesapeake Bay to Philadelphia. New York, and even Chicago. In fact, a number of canal boats have passed with unbroken freight through the canal already constructed. This important work has been pushed without any noise, but Northern and Southern capital are engaged in it, and those interested expect before very long to see it consummated, and extended as far South as Charleston. This, to be sure, is not a new scheme. It is the old inside coast line scheme that John C. Cahoun so urgently advocated when he was Monroe's Secretary of War, but it has taken combined Northern and Southern energy and capital since the war to make it already partially successful, and it will uitimately be wholly so. The building of these canals and these railways, stretching southerly from Norfolk, have already given a great impetus to the development of the great resources of eastern North Carolina. That soil, supprily adapted to garden truck, promises, now that quick markets in Baltimore, Philadeiphia, and especially New York are certain, to be used for an immense garden.

adapted to garden truck, promises, now that quick markets in Baltimore, Philadelphis, and especially New York are certain, to be used for an immense garden.

It is noticeable here, as elsewhere in the South, that the old methods of business have passed awr" because the incidental advantages are no longer neglected. For instance, in building the canal just described, the immense timbor resources of that region are not neglected. Saw mills line the banks of the canal, and barges are loaded with lumbor and transported unbroken to the Northern markets. The juniper tree, which grows here luxuriantly, is at last canable of being cut and transported at a good profit to the great manufactories on the Hudson, where this special wood is manufactured into a variety of articles. Northern capital, too, combined with Southern, has built a railway from Norfolk straight east some fifteen miles to the ocean, through a very rich country that is speedily being developed for all it is worth. A large and handsome hotel has been erected right on the shores of the ocean, which is open the year round, and in winter especially is a favority resort.

Now, the inevitable effect of these many business enterprises in which Northern and Southern men are joined is an entire absense of all sectional spirit. Business men in and around Norfolk are too busy money making to think about these dead issues. Nothing but such speeches as these of Hoar and Sherman suggests such topics. The colored people are content, comfortable, more and more prosperous according to their own habits, and untrammelled in their political rights.

A striking instance of this newer spirit of energy is to be found in southwestern Virginia. For a year a source of income and comfort on the hills of that part of the State was left untouched. Thousands of acress of sumae bushes are found there, and up to within a comparatively short time the bush was researched as a nuisance. Now these bushes are a source of very considerable income to the colored looks during the months of Ju

ed and shipped to Europe, to be manufactured into dye stuffs. A very great business has thus been developed. Hallroads penetrate this part of the State which were unknown before the war. Imitating the New Haven and Northampton Railway in Connecticut, the tow path of the canal from Richmond to Lynothurg has been converted into a railway. The Shenandoan Valley Railway has been extended until it connects with the great through line from Norfolk at Roanoke, At this point, where five years ago were only a house or two, is now a flourishing city of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants, sprung up with all the marvellous rapidity of a Western town, and characterized by bustling business activity. There is no sectionalism here and no political villainy. People are too busy making money. Industrious colored men are well treated, for they are respected, and hundreds of them are avving money.

If we run over into North Carolina we shall find that there the later spirit has seized the people. Northern capital has come to help them, and they are busy just now developing the selendid resources of that splendid empire, and colored men who behave themselves are getting their share of the increased wealth. The eastern part of North Carolina, with its unequalised advantages, is waking up. Northern capital is being sought, and obtained, too, for the development of the oysier industry. There are 600,000 acres of bottom just fitted to the propagation of the oysier. Business men in Connecticut and in Baltimore engaged in this business have only recently been surveying this fleid. North Carolina business men have been in Connecticut examining its cyster farms, and it is probable that before many months a number of canning factories will be established on the shores of Albemarie and Pamileo Sounds, and an immense area of those waters set apart for oyster cultivation.

It has been discovered too, since the water and be raised in the great marshes south of Wilmington, areas that used to be waste land. This discovery was followed up with immediate

WIDOW'S SILVER MINE.

RICHES IN THE RESTUCKY MOUNTAINS.

Sliver Leads that were Discovered by the Spaniards Two Hundred Years Age, it is Said, and that Tielded \$200,000 to a Party from Virginia Just Refere the Revolution. CAMPTON, Wolfe county, Ky., Sept 30 .-When John Timmins of this mountain village died in December, 1860, he left to his widow. Rebecca P. Timmins, a legacy. The market value of the legacy was nothing, but for twentyfive years the widow has cherished it, hoping against hope that she would yet live to see the day when it would become all that her husband had predicted for it. a That legacy was a silver mine. The story of the original discovery of this mine, the quantity of metal taken from it, and its rediscovery by Mrs. Timmins forms a part of the written, but unpublished history of

eastern Kentucky.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century a number of Spaniards, driven out of Mexico in some unknown way, wandered up into the valley of the Mississippi. They were all practical miners, having been trained in the mines of Mexico. Somewhere near the present location of Natchez they fell in with a tribe of Indiana. and heard from them descriptions of the mountains of what is now known as the Alleghany range of mountains. They at once determined to go there in search of the precious metals, and induced a party of the Indians to accompany them. It is supposed that they were not very successful at first. While prospecting

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TRIAL OF THE LEADERS AT CHEMNITS. Acquitted of the Charge of Treason-The Accessition and the Tottimony-Fon and Accusation and the Testimony-Pon Poneti Fictures of the Defendants.

from the beginning the banner of republican-

pression in the ground for which there seemed no natural cause. He shoveled away at the dirt for nearly half a day without anything to encourage him. Then he found a quantity of loose stones and boulders. His widow says he got excited then for the first time. The discovery of the bridge had not apparently given him a tremor. Throwing his shovel out of the hole, he began to pick out the stones with his hands. Half an hour later he reached the rotten end of an old black locust log.

"He picked up a bit of the wood," said Mrs. Timmins, to-day, "smelled of it and tasted of it, and then his feelings overcame him so that he sat right down on one of the rocks, and drank half the whiskey he had in his flask. It was very affecting."

There was the mine, beyond question; but, just when fortune was within his grasp John Timmins was taken with a tever and disd. His widow settled in Campton. She was a woman of energy, and at once began to try to raise a company among the Louisville poople. But 1850 was a bad season to gat Louisville people to go into what seemed to be a wild-cat mining scheme. The war of the rebellion was at hand, and when it had passed away every one whom Mrs. Timmins had relied on to help her had passed with it. She was disheartened, but secured a right to the property, and has since held on to it.

The old Swift mine, as she calls it, is a reality, but whather it is worked within fifty years or not is a question. If it was in Alaska, it would be nearer the civilization that develops mines than it is in Kentucky. Campton is twenty-five miles from the nearest rairond. It is in the white pine belt of castern Kentucky, and near the centre of this best is where the silver ores, with traces of gold, crop out. The territory is only about twenty-five miles long by four wide. It runs almost east and west, the dip of the rock being to the north. People here know nothing whatever of mining, and look upon Mrs. Timmins, with her stack of books on goology and mineralogy, with which she passes her time, as a mild fanat

who changed that have state place that place

He rode for dear life. The girl was helpless, going from one faint into another. But he covered the ground, and never stopped until he was weil out of the reach of the savares. He knew every inch of the country, and when he came to the hiding place which he sought, he pickeled his horses and prepared to remain there until night should come again. The girl revived, and was overjoyed to find herself in the bands of a friend. That night they both mounted ponies, and before suarise they arrived at MoTigue's in safety.

"Now the thing I wanted to say is this: It so happened that Anderson, the gambler, was there also, and when he saw the girl ill pale and trembling, houst not a say and in the same the girl ill pale the girl ill

Semathing New to Pepper Boxes. Tall, round boxes, with glass tops that looked like a row of they lighthouses, were ranged on a shelf in a hig up town grocery store least week.

"What are those things?" a young bousewife saked, nothing at the curious toxes.

"Improved pepper buxes," the salesman responded. "There could be no such thing as adulterated pepper with these toxes in general use. The pure pepper beries are put in the leax, and whan the pepper is needed it is ground out fresh from the berries by a little grinding machine fitted in the bottom. Twisting the top around sets the grinder going. The toxes are made in different tyles. The chapset is of manogair, and sails at \$1. The best are duished with silver ornaments, and call as high set but and get the sign and each as high set but and get.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Since Oct. 21, 1878, the German people have been divided, as to politicell rights into two parts—one supposed to be more or less friendly to the existing political and social order of things, and to the rule of the Hohenzollern Emperor, enjoying the privileges laid down in the local and imperial Constitutions, while the other part is deprived of nearly every political right, entirely at the mercy of the police officials, and thus punished for professing democratic-republican faith in politics and socialism in political economy. Among the eight or nine factions into which the German population is divided politically, none but the Socialist has borne



ism, and it is mainly this feature of the movement that has made socialism so disagreeable to Bismarck, who at one time had very friendly and intimate relations with the great advocate of German socialism. Ferdinand Lassalle, and tried hard, but in vain, to win that great mind for the Hohenzollern rule. Similar attempts to capture the socialistic masses failing repeatedly, the Chancellor finally resolved to try force instead of persuasion, and after the two attempts against the Emperor's life in 1878 succoeded in electing a Diet entirely subservient to his wishes, and had the notorious Anti-So-



cialistic law passed, hoping by means of it to crush and subjugate socialism easily. That law prohibits the publication or distribution of socialistic printed matter, and it thus annihilated the socialistic press. It denies to the Socialists the right of organizing associations and meetings, and even the collection of money for socialistic electionsering purposes can, under its provisions, be made a punishable crime. The Socialistic party, then represented in the thenceforth excluded from public life. But during the flerce debates which preceded the



WILHELM LIEBENECHT.

passage of the Anti-Socialist bill, Bebel and Liebknecht, the two most influential leaders of the party, announced defiantly that they and their followers would not be silenced by brute force, and that new means would be found to carry on the movement in spite of coercion.
And, indeed, the elections of 1884 gave nearly

600,000 votes and 24 seats to the Socialists.

When all the socialistic daily and weekly papers, altogether about fifty, were at once sup-pressed, and all associations, clubs, and the like were dissolved; when the so-called state of slege was established in Berlin, and socialistic leaders were expelled by the score, the party seemed at first stunned by the blow; but it quickly recovered, and went to work, organ-izing in a new and different manner. A weekly paper, the official organ of the party, was started in Zürich, Switzerland, and Baron George

izing in a new and different manner. A weekly paper, the official organ of the party, was started in Zürich, Switzerland, and Baron George von Vollimer appointed its editor, while the best brains of the party, were among its contributors. This paper, the famous Sozialdemokrat, gained ground and subscribers rapidly. It has to-day more than 100,000 readers, and is of commanding influence with the working classes of Germany. As may be easily imagined, it was at once prohibited by the German authorities. How shrewdly its managers evade and overcome obstacles is graphically described in an article published in The Bun of Nov. B. 1834.

On Aug. 20, 1880, fifty-six party leaders met in convention at Wyden, an old, half-ruined castle near Winterthur, in Switzerland, and during three days discussed party matters and made plans for reorganizing the movement so that it should be in keeping with the needs of the day. When the spies sent thither too late by the cleverly deceived German police arrived, on Aug. 24, the Convention had aiready adjourned, and the returning delegates went to work with a will at the task of reorganization. Of course, under the pressure of circumstances, the work had to be done quietly and searetly, but it succeeded beyond expectation. The police scoon found that a movement based on ideas could not be killed by main force. The state of slege established afterward at Hamburg and Leipzig, as well as at Berlin, barassed several leaders severely, but could not check the proyeess of the party.

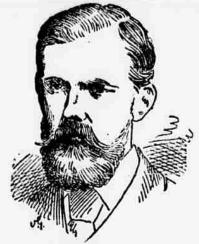
When, in the spring of 1883, the socialistic Convention was again to meet, the police were led to believe that the event would take place in Switzerland, and a host of spies was directed to the southern frontier, while delegates from all over Germany stilently hastened north to Copenhagen, meeting there undisturbed during three days. Finally spies arrived, but too late again. Some of the delegates, homeward bound, were arrested at Kiel, among others Baron Vollmer and Karl Frohme, both members of the Biochard. The

Prohme, member from Altona; Ignatz Auer, member from Glauchan; Louis Vierselr, mem-per from the suburban district of Leipzig; and Heinzel, Ulrich, and Russler, local leaders from Kiel, Offenbach, and Darmstadt. Why just these nine men are made scapegoats heaven only gasws. for if they are guilty of conspiracy the same charge can be sustained against any be proved.

The most conspicuous among the defendants is August Bebel, 45 years of age, a turner by



trade, the recognized leader of the Socialistic party. Bince 1867 he has represented his party in the Reichstag, feared by the adherents of the Government, one of the best of orators, whose ringing voice always attracts the attention of the House. He has something to say, and he knows how to say it, although he was taught in the common public schools only, and at 13 years of ago worked at his trade. But he worked hard to complete his education by himself, and succeeded well. His books— Unsers Ziele" (Our Aims), and "Die Frau und der Sozialismus" (Woman and Socialism)—in which he has laid down his principles, are well written, and have a large sale. He is successful as a business man, a skilful workman at his trade.



and from very small beginnings has built up the firm doing business as Issleib & Bebel, in Leipzig, from which he was compelled to withdraw because he was expelled from Leipzig under the state of siege. He has been in prison for political offences many times; but even his political adversaries admit that his personal character deserves esteem, and when, after being kept away from his home and family by the expulsion for mouths, having made arrangements to spend Pentecost with his wife and daughter at Dresden, a spitoful Judge had him arrested on the street in the prosence of his only child on a trumped-up charge, and locked



WILHELM HASENCLEVEB, SOCIALIST.

up during the holidays, a cryof indignation, in which even many friends of the Government

up during the holidays, a cry of indignation, in which even many friends of the Government joined, arose from all over Germany.

Baron Georg von Vollmer, a tall, handsome man walking on crutches, both his legs having been crippied in the French war, is 35 years of age, an offspring of the old Bavarian nobility, a man of great talents and great ambition, whose secret longing is to replace Bebel and Liebknecht in the leadership of the party. Of untiring activity, much learning, and winning manners, he is inferior to Bebel in political judgment and sound common sense, in impartiality and readiness for self-sacrifice. His maides speech in Parliament against the tobacco monopoly in 1881 croated a deeper sensation than any other orator had produced for years. He nurses relations with the Russian Nihilists and the French, Italian, and other revolutionists of Europe.

There is not much to say about the other defendants. They are leaders of less rank and quality than the two mentioned above. Most of them have been for many yoars sturdy adherents of the socialistic cause. Viercek may be pointed out especially, not because his services to the party merit such honor, but for the rumor, founded, so many say, on good and sufficient authority, that he is the illegitimate son of the Emperor, who at one time was fatimate with his mother, Fraulein Viercek, the actress, The prosecution charges that the defendants founded secret organizations for the purpose of making the Anti-Socialist law inoperative, and that they also helped the secret distribution of the Socialistics; that money is collected in the same unlawful way, and that the whole movement is conducted under the leadership and command of the defendants, who are therefore to be held answerable. This latter assert that the provisions of the penal law cannot be applied to their case, as no secret organizations coming under the terms of the iaw can be proved against them. They have summoned the leaders of other political parties—Bennigsen of the National Liberals, Windtherst

Decision was made on the 7th inst, in favor of the accused men and they were acquitted.

Changes in Roses.

"Roses will continue to be popular for corsage bouquest, hand bouquest, table decoration, and, in fact, everywhere in feasilonable circles," said a florist yesterday; "but while the rose is solid in the affections of society people, they are looking about for a change in the style of rose that they will wear. All the very heautiful roses, such as the Jacqueminot, have no odor. The demand now is for a showy ruse with a sweet performed florities are. One is the William Francis well-informed florities are. One is the William Francis is defined to each of the florities are to be favored for the second of the florities are to be favored florities and the florities are to be found from the florities and the florities of the florities and florities are rose. A florities of Flinds-liphin pand Mr. Bennett as rose. A florities of Flinds-liphin pand Mr. Bennett as rose, a florities of Flinds-liphin pand Mr. Bennett is an exceedingly prolific plant, and the bude will not come higher than the Jacquesinist did when introduced. Next to the Bennett in popular favor will be the American Heatty, also a crimsont rose, but more like a hybrid perpetual than the Bennett rose. It is very fragrant." "Roses will continue to be popular for cor-

Its Chenpuess Mecommends It.

A Main street girl told her young man that she would never marry him autit he was worth \$10,000. As he started out with a brave heart to make it.

"How are you getting on theorys?" she asked at the street of the

The Detective and the Small-pox. From the Philadelphia Chronicle.
Pinkerton (to one of his men)—Harris, here
a case in Muntreal that I want worked up.

is a case in Montreal that I want worked up.

Harris-All right, etc.

Pinkerton-But there is small-pox there, and I am
afraid that you will catch it.

Harris (drawing himself up proudly)—You forget, sir.
that I am a detective.

A BRAVE GIRL'S HARD LUCK.

TURNING PARMER AND WORKING FOR HONEST INDEPENDENCE.

The Prairie Fires Sweep Away Everything she has in the World Except the Pathful Lover, who Arrives Just at the Right Time FREDERICE, Dak., Oct. 7.—The prairie fires, which have brought desolation and poverty to which have brought description and poverty to hundreds in this section, brought a husband to one young woman. A year ago last spring Famile Jordan took up a farm of 160 acres about nine miles north of here, and struck out for herself. She came to Dakota from Illinois, though she was born in the East. Not much was known about her for several months, ag she was shy and retiring, but when she finally became acqueinted with her neighbors they discovered that the girl had the real mettle in her, and predicted that she would be rich before she was 30. Though far from muscular, Fannie was the picture of health, and she easily car-ried off the palm as the best-looking girl farmer in the county. Like the majority of her sisters she had no time to devote to the gallants of the neighborhood, and for a year and a half she led a hard, grinding existence, practising the closest economy, and working from early morn-

ing until late at night.
Some of her friends finally discovered that Some of her friends finally discovered that the girl had a history, as many such heroic adventurers in this country have. She had lived in comfortable circumstances in a rural Illinois town until the death of her father revealed the fact that he had lost not only his own property but a trust fund belonging to a relative, not yet of age, by his fatal propensity for speculating in the Chicago grain market. The girl folt her position keenly, and, though she had expected soon to be married, she resolutely turned from her lover and sought the far West. She had read of the success achieved by young women as farmers in this vicinity, nucl persuading hes mother that this was their only hope of regaining their independence, and at the same time making good the deficit of their husband and fathor, the two converted what the same time departure the girl absolved the young man from his pledges, but in answer to his repeated requests give him some slight hope that at a distant day, if he still remained of the same mind, she might consider a proposition from him. Under these circumstances the work of brenking and working a farm in a new country was begue.

The flist year Fannie and her mother had no the girl had a history, as many such heroic ad-

requests gave him some sight hope that at a distant day, if he still remained of the same mind, she might consider a proposition from him. Under those circumstances the work of breaking and working a farm in a new country was begun.

The first year Fannie and her mother had no help, and they did not succeed in raising much. Not more than a quarter of their land was under cultivation, and the crops were poor indeed. This year, with the assistance of a boy, they did better. They got more than half of the farm in when, and the crop was an exceptionally good one. Bestdes this, they had a fruitful garden, from which they supplied their own wants and derived a small revenue. Their wheat, on which they had already borrowed meets and his preat stacks near their harn. Figuring on the results of their two years' work, mother and deughter found that there was a chance that this year's crop would clear them of dobt, and that with one or two more favorable seasons they would be able to see the results of their too! In hard cash.

The prairie fire was a danger which they had not taken into consideration. When Fannie heard that fires were recorted at a distance she ran furrows around her buildings and when tacks, and in other ways prepared for the visitation. Her neighbors did the same and when the fire were recorted at a distance she ran furrows around her way, and being forced to make a long detour, it was dark before she came to a point where she could see her farm. The fires wore remained at home when the gird was gone on these errands. On roturning te her place one evening last week the young woman found fires in her way, and being forced to make a careful sequence of the propers of the crushing the stack and the sir almost the fire, but a fire, with the intention of stopping the conflagration, and this was the result. As fast as he was gone on these errands of th man. Everything that she had on earth she wore. She stood by the ruined home and looked out for miles on blackened prairie. The sky was overcast with leaden clouds, and the wind blew crispand cold from the north. Above and below everything was dark, but the sombre view was not blacker than her own future. She burled her face in her hands and turned from the desolate scene just in time to hear the clatter of hoofs on the ronsiway, and looking up the girls sw the fellow from lilinols whom she had left in despair eighteen months ago. He rode up to her, jumped from his horse, and addressed her quielly. She had little to say, and there was not much that he could say, as his appearance caused a fresh flood of tears to flow. He told her that he had read of her mother's death and of their losses by fire, and had come by the first train in the hope that he could be of service to her. He would do anything that she said. He had money and time. If she wanted to rebuild he would stay and boss the job, If she wanted to go back to Illinois he would go with her, and they could settle the matters up here at their lelsure. If she disliked him and wanted him to clear out he would do that, too, but to tell the truth, he said, he wanted him now. He looked around on the waste, and the girl raised her eyes, swept the blackened earth with them to the noint where the lead of the clouds touched the flame-swept earth. It was pride against helpiesaness, and love and the latter won. She leit with the young man that afternoon, and so a friend of hers here she said that she would nover return as a farmer.

An Old Horseman Says They Can Easily Out-

talk the Owners of Yachts. "There's no mistaking the owner of a fast horse, or a road horse of any kind, no matter where you may meet him in New York," said the proprietor of a big livery stable up town. "In the country nearly every man of reasonable means can afford to keep at least one horse, but in New York it is rather an expensive luxury. To be the owner of a roadster argues that you're a man of means, and as every one wants to appear wealthy. I suppose that is talk about yachtsmen being unable to talk of

talk about yachtsmen being unable to talk of anything but their own particular form of sport, but that's nonsense compared to the enthusiasm of a horse-man. Yachts are out of commission six months in a year, but a horse is always ready.

"The horse lever usually affects men about as it has affected a friend of mine who started in a year ago. He has charge of a department in a big commission house down town, and his salary was recently increased from \$3,500 to \$5,000 a year. Then he decided to keep a horse, the bought a light road wagon, looked about, took the advice of half a dozon friends who didn't know anything about it, and finally secured a horse that was worth about \$300 for \$5,000 cash. His expenses for keeping the whole outfit here amount to about \$35 a month, but that's the lightest part of the entertainment. The expense begins above McComb's Dam bridge. For the first two months the young commission merchant was up here every day about 5 o'clock, wearing a frock coat, a high hat, and driving gloves, and regularly took some young lady out to drive. The young ladies worked pretty lap robes for him, and he was quite a go with them for a time.

"Thes one day he went up the road alone, and after that he never took a lady with him. Now he has the regular horseman manner. He wears a big linen duster, a low hat, goggles, and rides with bent shoulders and his fead pushed forward. One would think, to look at him when he stalks out, that he is driving Maud 8. He sits with round shoulders and his fead pushed forward. One would think, to look at him when he stalks out, that he is driving Maud 8. He sits with round shoulders and his fead pushed forward. One would think, to look at him when he stalks out, that he is driving Maud 8. He sits with round shoulders and his knowledge at prolonal that the closes horse done to see a stale a second in lag of horse doad in lag of horse lags, and it is a